VOL. XIII.—NO. 103.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Democracy in Delaware.

How it Would Secure the Colored Vote,

The Latest from Richmond.

Wreck of the Oneida.

the Blame Rests. Where

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

"DYING, EGYPT, DYING."

Whitewashed Trickery-The Ring Writing Anonymous Letters to the Colored People. The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial of last evening

At a meeting of colored citizens of this city, at At a meeting of colored citizens of this city, at Bethel Church on Tuesday evening, a document was produced, which we print below, to show to what means the enemies of freedom and manhood suffrage are willing to resort. They are now writing anonymous letters to the colored people, urging them to take various steps, such as, it is hoped, will prejudice in the public mind the exercise of the colored citizens' right of suffrage. The letter referred to was handed to a committee, consisting of John W. Layton, Levi Anderson, and Charles Mason, to publish. It is as follows:—

Washington April 21 1870

Washington April 21 1870

Dear Sirs
To Mr Levi Anderson Daniel Anderson
Thomas Waiker Bennet Hill Abraham
Blake Spenner Williams Daniel Veasy
That you meet in committee and write and take
To each free school in the city of Wilmington on The 2 day of may each one of you two coulered Children to each school and demand seats and
If you are refused leave those children and see
If they dare to turn them out I had an intervew
Senitor Summer and Morton on the subject and
They say that is the way to do
And if we dont succeed action shall be taken
On it impediately

On it immediately Please keep those doing secret till the morning Arrives there would be croweds at the schools bad celing pervail Fam in publick business and it might injure me if Known secresy must be observed till the object is

Accomplished Your friend an well wisher

God speed you

It will be noticed that this is headed "Washington." But the envelope bears the post-office stamp,
"Wilmington, Del.," showing that it emanated from
no other locality than this, and that the sneaking writer covered up his tracks very poorly, indeed. It was directed to "Mr. Levi Anderson Coulerd, Wil-

mington, Del."
We have had in our charge for some weeks a missive quite similar in its character, to which we will call attention, in connection with the above. It is a printed circular, addressed "To the Colored Voters of New Castle County," urging them to pre-sent candidates for office, at this election, and was sent through the mail to a colored man at Middle-iown. It may have come from the same source as the former letter, since it, too, is postmarked at Wilmington. Certain plain "ear-marks" about it, readily noticed by a printer, indicate that it came from the Gazette office. How many hundred copies were distributed we are not able to state.

We print it in full, as follows: We print it in full, as fellows:

To the Colored Voters of New Castle county:—It is claimed by the Republican party that, with the aid of our votes at the next election, the Democratic party can be defeated throughout this State. If this be true, then the Republican party will secure to themselves certain offices, viz., the Governor, Representatives in Congress, United States Senator, Legislature, Levy Court, Sherinf, and the appointment of Coliectors and Constables, etc., etc. Now, my brethren, if we hold such power in our hands, why should we be excluded from having some of the offices? In view of such facts, I urge it upon you to concentrate yoar votes upon one of it upon you to concentrate your votes upon one of our own race for the office of Sheriff of this county, and demand a pledge from the Republican party that we shall have a fair portion of the appoint-ments of collectors and constables, in consideration of casting our votes for their party. The constitu-tional amendment, which confers upon us the right to vote, also gives us the right to hold office. There fore, I make the earnest appeal to you all, that we demand our rights, viz.:—A fair portion of the offices we are asked to bestow upon others. Respectfully submitted by a COLORED VOTER. spectfully submitted by a Col. New Castle County, March 14, 1870.

These are low-lived tricks. The authors of these etters were not bold enough to stand forward in their proper persons as friends and advisers of the colored people, but they are mean and despicable enough to urge them, by these anonymous letters, to take these steps, which it is hoped will injure the to take these steps, which it is hoped will injure the Republican cause, weaken its numbers, and put the ring once more in power over the State, not only to oppress the white people, but to continue in force the infamous 'black laws' which they have bound upon the limbs of the colored people. In their days of power they oppressed the weak openly; now they seek to betray them by cowardly and unmanly means. Either plan is infamous.

But it is satisfactory to be able to record how utterly these tactics fail of success. The colored people therefore the converted the situation. They

people thoroughly comprehend the situation. They understand that the success of the Democratic party is the success of Prejudice, Disfranchisement, and injustice. They stand fairly and squarely by the Republican party, and the efforts of these anonymous snakes will fall of effect. The poison from their hidden fangs is easily detected.

THE RICHMOND HORROR.

The Feeling in the City-A Senson of Gloom.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says:-Yesterday was one of gloom; but it brightly displayed the virtue of resignation amongst a stricken people. The merchants voluntarily closed their stores. The funeral processions were seen at every hour wending their way to the churches and burial-places; and these signs of distress, with the addi-tion of toling bells, told that there was woe and agony in the city. The day was one of the saddest we have ever seen.

The number of burials overtaxed the undertakers,

and there were not enough carriages to accommodate the processions. Hacks and hearses were driven at quick speed, and funerals trod so closely upon one another that there was much delay-some ing thrown out of time an hour or more waiting

for vehicles.

The assemblage on the square was very large; The assimble on the square was very large; but the offichrs and speakers being placed in the south porch of the Capitol, and the people ranged on the Square upon a level, some twenty feet below those who addressed them, the sympathy between the hearers and the speakers was not very lively. True, the sentiments of those above and those below were kindred and devout. Had they not been, the speakers could hardly have aroused the fire of their audience, addressing it to so much disadvantage. But dumb show to the stricken heart is as impres-

Never did a people show a more profound and proper sense of public distress. The great mass presumed not to interpret Providence. They know that death, come how and when it may, is solemn and admonitory, and never to be treated with irreverence. It is the debt that all must pay, and since it levels all men, it arouses a common sympathy and charity amongst the human family thus bound to one irrevocable fate. When it comes in a wholesale manner, and suddenly envelopes a community in woe, the lesson is so much the stronger. But whatever be the purpose of Providence it is cerwhatever be the purpose of Providence it is cer-tainly beyond our divination; and whatever it be, we fulfil our duty by bowing submissively and recogniz-ing our dependence on God, and by cherishing the kindly and charitable emotions which such a proof of our common humanity and infirmity so impres-sively teaches. But whether the calamity come in the burning of a theatre or a church, the falling of the floor of a court-room, or the engulfing of a ship-load of emigrants, it is the grossest implety in man to attempt to interpret the Divine Will beyond that lesson that is so dear to all mankind, that so chastens pride and self-concelt, and so subdues the vile passions of men—the lesson of death and of that chastens pride and self-conceit, and so subduces the vile passions of men—the lesson of death and of that helplessness of us all in sudden calamity. Beyond this simple lesson, and the humble and plous submission to it, man cannot go without involving himself in inextricable contradictions, and displaying a self-conceit that shows he at least falls entirely to profit by the Providential admonition. THE GREEK BRIGANDS.

An Escaped Captive's Personal Reminiscences of His Capture, Imprisonment, and Escape.

Having lately had a visit from a young Greek just escaped from the custody of the brigands in the mountains of Thessaly, I think it will not be uninteresting to your readers to give a short account of his capture, captivity, and escape. He is one of four brothers, possessors of coasting vessels and inhabitants of Kariza, a village situated at the foot of Mount Ossa. It appears that two of his brothers and another inhabitant of Kariza were returning to their homes from the sea coast, a walk of about an hour. another inhabitant of Kariza were returning to their homes from the sea coast, a walk of about an hour. They had got about half way, and had reached a spot romantic in its solitude and abounding in rocks and trees, when they were suddenly surrounded by eight brigands, who appeared as if by magic from their hiding-places, armed to the teeth—this well-known phrase in this case being literally verified, as the brigands carried their swords between their teeth ready for action, in case the guns which they held in their hands levelled at their victums should miss fire, or prove insufficient for their deadly work should any resistance be made. In this case, however, it was impossible, as only one of the brothers had a revolver, which was loaded with shot instead of ball. The brigands forthwith despoiled them of 100 liras, which they had in their possession, and made prisoners of two of them—viz., the youngest brother, aged twenty-one years, as possession, and made prisoners of two of them—viz., the youngest brother, aged twenty-one years, as they said he would be able to walk the best, and the companion of the brother, aged about thirty years. There seems to have been some fatality in the family of the elder of the captives in thus falling into the hands of brigands, as about ten years ago his father was in the church of Kariza, with the greater part of the villagers, when it was surrounded by brigands. In trying to effect his escape, as, being about the richest person in the village, he feared being taken prisoner, he fied to the roof of the church, and was there shot by the brigands, who, nevertheless, got a good round sum from the brother of the victim, who was unaware at the time of what had occurred. Seven very after this event the had occurred. Seven years after this event the brother who had been thus duped and had been led to pay so much money, and which had reduced the family very much in circumstances, was taken prisoner by the brigands, who, not being satisfied with the £500 given them as ransom, cut off half of each

of his ears.

The captors, with their two prisoners, made their escape to the mountains in the neighborhood, and for two days continued their flight night and day, and for two more days they did not rest except at night. During this time they managed to reach the rocky heights of Mount Othrys, which form the frontiers of Greece and Turkey, where they remained in comparative security for eighteen days. I am informed there are other brigands who infest this chain of mountains in parties of twelve and this chain of mountains in parties of twelve and twenty-five, amounting in all to about one hundred. The brigands lived well in their mountainous re-treat. Lamb and mutton, which they roasted by their frees, figs and other fruit, milk, wines, etc., formed their daily fare, and in the evening they sang their robber songs, and seemed to enjoy themselves very much in their rocky abode. The two prisoners were kept bound night and day, but not so as to prevent their walking, otherwise they were well treated with the execution of the cruel threats. well treated, with the exception of the cruel threats that the brigands assured them they would carry out if the ransom were not paid. They at first de-manded 4000 liras—1000 from each of the four manded 4000 liras—1000 from each of the four brothers—as ransom for the younger of the prisoners, but afterwards they reduced their demand to 2000 liras, of which they informed the brothers at Kariza by letter, threatening to cut off the ears and nose of their prisoner if they did not fully comply with the demand. Before the answer came, and after the prisoners had been twenty-two days with their inexorable captors, it appears one night, having, probably, drunk more wine than usual, they became very drowsy and slept soundly, those who were on watch not excepted. The younger and more vigorous captive, pretending at first to sleep soundly, now seized upon this opportunity and made his escape to Armyros, where a friendly hand cut his bonds, and whence he proceeded to Volo on horseback. Having previously informed his brothers by letter of his escape, and of the infortunate drowsiness of his fellow-prisoner, who still remained with his captors, and for whom they demanded 1000 liras as ransom, he left Volo by steamer for Salonica, where he arrived on Friday, the list inst. and visited with his captors, and for whom they demanded 1000 liras as ransom, he left Volo by steamer for Salonica, where he arrived on Friday, the 1st inst., and visited his relations there—the family with whom I am at present residing. The evening was spent in rejoicings, and among those present who were overjoyed to see the return of the one who was given up for lost none was more merry than the escaped captive.

—London Times.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Thrilling !Adventures of a Diver Who Visited the Onelda-Verification of the Testimony of

On the 24th day of February the "borrowed" steamship Aroostook, with Charles and J. S. Lougee, practical and experienced divers from San Fran-cisco, went to where the Oneida lies in 123 feet of water. After the usual preparations had been con-cluded, and, by sounding, it had been ascertained that the deck of the Oneida was 103 feet beneath the surface of the bay; after every caution had been given to eight strong sailors to keep the air-pump constantly in motion, and allow not an instant of time of stoppage to occur, as thereby depended the life of the bold diver; after Charley Louges had been helmeted and shut from air, except that supplied through the slender tube of colled rubber, with a through the siender tube of colled rubber, with a life-line around his body and leaden clogs to his feet, with "Good-bye" and "God bless you" from all aboard, he was dropped over the side, and slowly disappeared in the blue waves, while a nervous tremor shot through our frame as we realized the fearful risk undertaken by that man who was seeking for truth in over one hundred feet of water.

Away to the leeward, berne by side and wind, came floating bubbles to the surface—life-signals from below. The men at the pump were laboring 'Great God! you will murder my brother! Quick! for Heaven's sake, quick!" And as the men recom-menced the revolutions of the air-pump, the elder Lougee, with blanched face and trembling lip, gave a signal on the life-line below. For an instant there came no response, and the face of that brother seemed to turn to marble; but then we saw too quick moto torn to marble; but then we saw too quick motions from the submarine station, and knew it was
the welcome signal of "all right," and then Lougee
turned to the men at the wheel, who came so near
sending both below, and simply said:—"My only
brother's life depends upon your efforts in keeping
that pump in motion—stop again at your peril." The
calm face and passionate eye told those men not to
stop again, and with Lieutenant Tanner close by,
they kept at work until stopped by orders from
Lougee.

Meantime, while we were on the deck of that "sand-pan," counting the tedious moments which lengthened to half an hour. Charley Lougee was searching the Oneida at the tremendons depth men-tioned. At last came the signal for "surface," and tioned. At last came the signal for "surface," and instantly the life-line was put in motion; slowly came the colling hemp and rubber on deck, and at last, away in the deep blue waves, came in sight the diver, shrouded and panoplied in weird garments. As he came to the surface he reached Minister DeLong a sword and lacquered box, and thea was his heimet loosed, and our party crawded around to hear of the gallant ship. Among our party were many of the survivors of the Oneida; among them were William Crowninshield, Captain Clark, Master Yates, and Dr. James Suddards, who among them were whitam Crowninsheld, captain Clark, Master Yates, and Dr. James Suddards, who were intensely excited to learn the tiding.

Said the diver :- "The water for the first seventy feet was quite clear, as the sun gave excellent light, and although my supply of air was once choked for an instant, I reached the deck of the ship just astern of the mizzen-mast, and close by the mess room hatch; the tide was ebbing quite strong, and I was compelled to hold to lines from the rig-I was compelled to hold to lines from the rig-ging to keep from being swept forward. I first examined the side of the ship; she was cut from the mizzen rigging (at an angle of about forty degrees) across the whole stern of the ship, her timbers, far below the water-line, being crushed and broken, the captain's cabin cut in two, the wheel and steering gear all carried away. and, in fact, the whole side and end of the sinp stove in or cut away. The ship is heading south west, and sits upright on the bottom, and is making sand slowly. I laid down on the deck and peered over the broken end into the cabin, but did not dare trust my air-line in contract with the jagged timbers. The guns and armament, ex-

the jugged timbers. The guns and armament, except one, are all in place aft; but i did not go for ward, as I was arraid of entanglement in the rigging." Turning to Crowinshield, he said:—"Your evidence, which I read, described almost exactly the injury except that she was cut deeper than you could have known." Lougee expressed the belief that it will be impracticable to raise the ship, but that the spiendid battery, personal effects, etc., can be saved if the Government sees proper.

By this survey the testimony of the living is verified, and the memory of the dead without a stain, for the position of the ship as found, and the positions of both the Oneida and Bomoay, as testified to by the navigating officers, show that it was imposby the navigating officers, show that it was impossible for the captain of the Bombay to have ever seen the red light of the Oneida, and that the order of "Port your helm," by Captain Eyre, was wrong, and the "Starboard, hard-a-starboard" of Master Yates was right,—Correspondence Sacramento Bee,

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Our Squadrons.

The Volunteers' Revolt in Cuba.

American Claims on Mexico.

Suicide of a Distinguished Man.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval News.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 30.—Commander Walker informs the Navy Department that he arrived, in the United States steamer Sabine, at Funchal, fadeira, on the 3d instant, six days from Gibraltar, and was to sail on the 7th for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. All well on board. Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding the Euro-

pean fleet, was at Spezzia, in his flagship, the Franklin, on the 6th instant.

The United States steamer Frolic, Commander Henry Wilson, left New York on the 20th and Portsmouth, N. H., on the 23d instant, for her station on the fishing-grounds in the vicinity of Prince Edward's Island.

The New Cuban Revelt. Intelligence was received yesterday from Admiral Poor that the volunteers had taken charge of Morro Castle, Havans, and the revolt was on the increase. He has also transmitted despatches from President Baez stating that Cabral had been defeated, and that there were ten Haytians among the prisoners. Resignations Accepted.

The resignation of Midshipmen R. S. Graham and William Glough, at the Naval Academy, have been accepted.

The Upshur Court-martial will doubtless conclude its duties to-day. Yesterday the argument for the defense was closed. Mr. Bell, the Judge Advocate, will to day make the closing argument in behalf of the Government. The evidence adduced fully proves that Commander Upshur paid the sum of thirteen hundred dollars for his son's appointment to the Naval Academy, but what the action of the court will be in the matter cannot yet be definitely decided upon.

The Darien Survey.
Secretary Robeson was yesterday informed that the Saranac had arrived at Panama after visits to various Mexican ports, and was en route to Palanola. The officers and crews of all the vessels were well.

The Red River Question. The statement that the United States steamer Michigan had been sent to Detroit to watch the movements of the English expedition to the Red River country, and that her commander is instructed not to allow the British forces to cross the United States territory, is without foundation. The British authorities have not

applied for permission to move troops, nor do they intend to violate international law, rumors, statements, etc., to the contrary notwithstand-The Mexican Claims. The Fifth Anditor is informed by Hon. Caleb Cushing that the number of claims of Americans against Mexico exceeds one thousand, and about

tions on both sides is reckoned at several mil-FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

the same number have been filed by Mexicans against this country. The amount of reclama-

The Artillery School Commencement-Names of the Graduates-Conferring of Degrees-General Sherman Not Present-The Ceremonies and Festivities.
Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 28.—The graduating ceremonies of the Artillery School, United States army, took place last evening, in the lecture room, at 8 o'clock, and was attended by a large and select andlence, General Barry and the staff of the school occupying the main stand. Captain Fields read a very interesting essay on "Napoleon I." Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds' essay on the "Influence of Steam and Electricity on the Operations of War" was also a very interesting one.

After the reading of the essays was completed,

Major-General Barry informed the audience that it had been his hope and expectation that the occa-sion would have been honored, as it was last year, by the presence of the General of the army; that he had also good reason to hope that the Honorable the Secretary of War would do the school the honor of a visit at this time, but that almost at the last moment he had received letters from these dis-tinguished officers, informing him that the pressure of their public duties in Washington would unfortunately prevent their attendance. General Barry stated that they had charged him, in expressing their regrets, to convey to the officers of the school, and to those just graduating, their commendation of the exertion made, and their great interest in the purposes and accomplishments of the

Artillery School.

The following officers were then called up in the order of their standing on the general merit roil, and were handed their diplomas:—Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, ist Artillery; First Lieutenant C. E. Kilbourne, 2d Artillery; Second Lieutenant F. T. Webster, 1st Artillery; First Lieutenant R. D. Potts, 3d Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. H. Whistler, 5th Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Artillery; Brevet Captain E. Field, 4th Artillery; Brevet Major O. H. Howard, 5th Artillery; Brevet Major H. C. Cushing, 4th Artillery; Brevet Major Brevet Major O. H. Howard, 5th Artillery; Brevet Major H. C. Cushing, 4th Artillery; Brevet Major W. O. Graves, 2d Artillery; Brevet Captain J. B. Eaton, 2d Artillery; Brevet Major J. R. Brinkley, 5th Artillery; First Lieutenant T. H. B. Councelman, 1st Artillery; Brevet Major D. H. Kinzle, 5th Artillery; Brevet Captain B. S. Humphrey, 1st Artillery. There were five other officers in the class of this year, but as they had failed to pass a satisfactory examination they received no diplomas. Under the regulations of the school, as established by the War Department, these officers will have to remain at the Department, these officers will have to remain at the

When the officers had all resumed their seats the

When the officers had all resumed their seats the following named collisted men were then called forward:—Corporal Petiti, Battery K, 2d Artillery; Private Danter, Battery H, 1st Artillery; Sergeant-Major Reese, Battery K, 2d Artillery; Sergeant Ellsworth, Battery E, 3d Artillery; Sergeant Baker, Battery G, 1st artillery.

In a few appropriate remarks General Barry complimented these enlisted men for their proficiency in their studies of the past winter, a proficiency which he stated, in the judgment of the staff of the school, entitled them to be ranked the first five in their class of thirty-six non-commissioned officers. He then handed to each one, as a testimonial, a gold pen and pencil case, or a handsomely bound book. pen and pencil case, or a handsomely bound book. This incident of the evening, which was not announced in the programme, and which was entirely unexpected by any one, brought forth prolonged applause from the audience. Quiet having been restored, General Barry then addressed the graduating class.

ing class.
The band of the Artillery School then struck up a galop: the hall was cleared and dancing inaugu-rated, which was kept up to a late hour. The graduating class all leave in a day or two for new fields of duty. Some go North, some South, and many to the Pacific Coast. The new class for the ensuing year is now arriving, and will get to work in good shape about the 10th instant.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Distinguished Suicide. Boston, April 30 .- The man found in a field at Belmont on Monday last, and who subsequently died in the City Hospital, proves to be Zerah Colburn, a talented English engineering mechanic. He was at one time editor and proprietor of the London Engineer, but had resided in this country several years. The coroner's inquest upon his remains resulted in a verdict of suicide while laboring under aberration of mind.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship New York.

New York, April 30 .- As parties interested in the steamer New York may find cause for anxiety in her unexplained delay, the agents furnish the following:-The New York left Bremen, April 13th via Havre, was detained at the latter port until the 21st, and is not due here until Monday or Tuesday next week.

until Monday or Tuesday next week.

New York Money and Stocks Markets.

New York, April 80.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@5per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20a, 1862, coupon, 114%; do. 1864, do., 113%; do. 1865 do., 114%; do. on new, 112%; do. 1867, 112%; do. 1868, 112%; do. 1868, 107%; Virgiaia 6s, new, 69%; Missouri 6s, 92%; Canton Co., 70%; Cumberland preferred, 31%; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 97%; Brie. 24: Reading. 102%; Adams Express. 63%; Brie, 24; Reading, 102%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 98%; Michigan Southern, 98%; Michigan Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107%; Chicago and Rock Island, 123%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; Western Union Telegraph, 33%.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, April 30—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 94. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 87%; of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 85%. Railways quiet; Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27%.

Liverprool., April 30—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11%d.; Orleans, 11%d. Sales estimated at 8000 bales.

London, April 30—11:30 A. M.—Common Rosin quiet. Calcutta Linseed quiet at 60s, 6d.

Bremen, April 29.—Petroleum closed quiet at 6:21, and at Hamburg at 14:6.

Paris, April 30.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 741.30c.

ANTWERP, April 30 .- Petroleum opens firm at 53%f. ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum opens firm at 53%f.

This Atternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 30.—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 for both money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 87%; of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 85%. Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 111%; Great Western, 27%.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—2 P. M.—Cotton closed heavier; middling uplands, 10%d.; do. Orleans, 11% (@11%d. The sales have been 8000 bales, including 1000 bales for speculation and export. Beef, 109s. Lard quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Henry Reichard's Sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson,
A motion for reconsideration of the sentence of
the perjurer Henry Reichard was this morning disposed of by Judge Paxson as follows:—
An indictment was found against the defendant
at the present term of this Court, charging him with wiful and corrupt perjury, to which he pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' impri-sonment in the Eastern Penlientiary, the maximum punishment provided by law for this offense. I have been asked to reconsider this sentence with a view

to its reduction.

In order that no injustice might be done the defendant, I directed a rule to reconsider the sentence to be entered, and have given the subject such consideration as I deemed its importance demanded. This being the last day of the term, it is proper to dispose of the rule now.

The defendant became ball before me for one than the control of the rule and the control with around the control of the rule and the control with around the control of the rule and the control with around the control of the rule and the control with around the control of the con

Catharine Waite, who was charged with arson. The District Attorney was present, under notice, and examined him carefully under oath touching his competency to go ball. He gave his name, a statement of the real estate he owned, and produced the deeds showing the title to be recorded, and stated that the preparaty was cleared any acquirence. He

deeds showing the title to be recorded, and stated that the property was clear of any encumbrance. His story was perfectly straight, apparently truthful, and I accepted him as bail, which was duly entered and Mrs. Waite released from prison.

Within an hour after his examination before me, the whole story told by Reichard was shown to be talse. The name he gave was an assumed one. He did not own a foot of ground anywhere, and the deed he produced was borrowed for the occasion. A bench warrant was immediately issued for the rearrest of Mrs. Waite, and also a warrant against Reichard upon the charge of perjury. Both of the Reichard upon the charge of perjury. Both of the parties were arrested the same evening and lodged in jail. Reichard pleaded guilty, and was sentenced, as above stated, and a few days thereafter Mrs. Waite was tried upon the charge of arson and acquitted. I am now asked to reconsider Reichard's

First. Mrs. Waite baving been acquitted by the jury, it appears that he committed perjury in becoming bail for an innocent person; and Second. That he was a mere dupe of other persons, and was induced to commit the crime under the belief or assurance that he could make a large sum of money by the transaction.

I am unable to see the force of these reasons. His

I am unable to see the force of these reasons. His offense had nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Waite. His perjury is just as complete and the crime as great as though she had been convicted and sentenced for the arson. It is sufficient that she was charged with a high crime—one that in some of the States is yet punished with death—and the defendant attempted to take the prisoner out of the hands of the Court by means of perjury. He succeeded for a brief period, and but for the vigilance and promptness of Assistant District-Attorney Pratt and the Court Clerk, Mr. Galton, would have been entirely successful. And it is no palliation of his offense that Mrs. Waite was acquitted of the crime with which she was charged. And if there were any force in this view of the case, we must not lose sight of the fact that the evidence upon the triat of the arson bore very hard upon Mrs. Waite.

I have no doubt the jury acted from conscientious motives and upon the best lights they had. I desire to cast no censure upon them, but I am free to say

motives and upon the best ights they had. I desire to cast no censure upon them, but I am free to say that if they had come to a different conclusion the Court would have had no hesitation in sustaining their verdict. The case was tried with great care and ability upon the part of Assistant District Attorney Pratt, and no point was omitted in the proofs lead the force the jury or in the arguments enforcing lorney Pratt, and no point was omitted in the proofs laid before the jury, or in the arguments enforcing those facts. The Commonwealth's officers did their whole duty in this as in every other case which they have tried before me. But it is most unreasonable to hold that Mrs. Waite's jury were not satisfied of her guilt beyond all reasonable doubt, that we should have any question of Reichard's guilt, when his perjury was committed in open court, detected within an hour, and stands confessed by his plea.

It may be that Reichard was the dupe of some one else in this matter. But the man who could stand else in this matter. But the man who could stand up in open court, as this man did, and go through with his false story, without the moving of a muscle or a change of countenance, can hardly be a navice in crime. I watched his face closely at the time, in crime. I watched his face closely at the time, and I never saw an instance of such perfect coolness and assurance in the commission of such an offense. That he has been disappointed in the result is possible, and even probable. But if men will allow themselves to be put forward as "dupes" in such transactions as this, it is time they understood the secretary that will have to pay in case of the severe penalty they will have to pay in case of detection and conviction. A man who commits perjury for pay is hardly entitled to merciful consideration as a dupe, or for the reason that his crim has not been as profitable as he anticipated. This man's punishment was heavy, but his offens

was heavy also. He has not even the poor excuse of being tempted by self interest to swear falsely in a proceeding to which he was a party. It was committed in a bold attempt to obstruct the administration of public justice. And because it was so committed, and because this offense has become so common as to require prompt and severe treatment, administered to this defendant the full measure of the law. It falls heavily upon him, and I would gladly lighten the blow if I could do so consistently; but the interests of society require that this sentence, which was imposed for its protection, should be en-forced. Rule discharged.

Counsel for the Park Commissioners. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Petrce, A decision was this morning given by Judge Peirce settling that Messrs Joshua Spering and Joseph K. Fletcher were the legally authorized counsel for the Park Commissioners under the appointment of City Solicitor Worrel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Saturday, April 30, 1870. The city money market retains the moderate activity noted for several days past, with slight improvement in the demand to-day both for call and time accommodations. The balances at the banks, however, are quite liberal, with a corresponding ease in the rates. There is, moreover, an ample supply of funds at the usual private sources, and borrowers find no difficulty supplying their wants at the stereotyped The enhanced value of stocks tends to make lenders cautious in negotiating this class of loans, but with due allowances for inflation and possible depreciation in values, they operate very freely and no pressure is felt in the

The gold market is less active and rather weak this morning; sales at the opening were

made at at 114%, and subsequently at 115, but about noon it had fallen to 114%, and sold at

that figure. Government bonds are in some demand, and, as compared with last night, prices show an advance, but they have not recovered the point reached on Thursday.

The stock market was again active and prices were strong. State loans were in good demand: sales of the 5s, coupons, at 103, and 6s, third series, at 110. City 6s were quiet but steady at

yesterday's figures.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 51%@51%, principally at the latter figure; Pennsylvania was waker; sales at 58@58%; Lehigh Valley was taken at 55%; and Oli Creek and Alle-

Canal shares were quiet, but there was some demand for Schuylkill preferred, which sold at 17@17%, b. o. Miscellaneous shares were held firmly, and the only sales were Hestonville Passenger Railway shares at 13%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

\$200 Pa 6s, 3d se... 110 | 26 sh W Phila RR. | 61 1/2 | 2 sh Penna R. | 6.5 5 5/2 | 2 do ... | 6.5 5 | 1 sh N Cent R. | 45 1/2 | 2 do ... | 6.5 5 | 1 sh N Cent R. | 45 1/2 | 2 do ... | 6.5 5 | 4 sh O C&A R. | 42 1/2 | 1 do ...

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY. From the N. Y. Heraut.

"The gold market was strong at the opening, in answer to a further advance in the rates of exchange; but upon the discovery that the street transactions in sterling were an eighth to a quarter per cent below the nominal market there were free sales, under which the price of gold fell off from 115% to 114%. The transactions were again, heavy and the decline brought in buyers again, under which there was a rally to 115%, the advance being stimulated by the renewed report from Washington, that the Banking Committee would introduce no measure likely to produce contraction. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$400,000 on account of the May interest, making a total of \$7,000,000 so far.

"The rates in the gold loan market were irregular, "The rates in the gold loan market were irregular, ranging as high as 6 per cent, and down to 1% per cent for carrying, with exceptional transactions at

fiat for borrowing. day sterling bills to 103%, but a great many bills bought at lower figures by dealers in this class of speculative investment came upon the market, so that street tranfactions 'out of second hands' oc-

"The demand for money was more active to-day, and in some instances borrowers on stock collaterals paid 6 per cent., but the bulk of business on misceilaneous securities was at 5 per cent., and on Government collaterals at 4 to 5 per cent. Commercial paper was without new features.

"The Government market declined three-eighths

to a half per cent, on sales to realize the recent adsance and on sales against an expected return of conds from Europe, the decline in gold rendering the market heavy at the noon and afternoon boards The lower prices brought in fresh buyers from the banks and moneyed corporations who had been waiting for a reaction, and under these purchases the market closed up strong again. The dealings in Governments at the board, on the street, and over the counter must have reached several millions."

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, April 30 .- Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is dull and may be quoted at \$8-50@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy is nominal at \$6-25@7 and Flaxseed at \$2.20@2.25.

The Flour market is moderately active at yesterday's quotations. There is very little inquiry for shipment, but the home consumers purchase quite freely. 1200 barrels sold, including superfine at \$4 37 %@4 50; extras at \$4 75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5-25@5-75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5 50@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5@6.25; and fancy brands at \$6.50@7.75, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$5.25. Prices of Coru Meal are nominal.

Coru Meal are nominal.

The offerings of prime Wheat are light, and for this description a steady inquiry prevails, but inferior lots are difficult of sale even at a concession, Sales of 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania bushels yellow in the cars, from store, and adoat at \$1.11@1.12, and white at \$1.10. Oats are without change. Sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c., Dela-ware at 68c., and Western at 61@63c. 1300 bushels Canada West Barley sold at 95c. whisky is dull and nominal at \$1.04 for Western

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M....... 52 | 11 A. M...... 64 | 2 P. M....... 68

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Stetson & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Arg. brig Elise Henriette, Dennel, Montevideo for orders, Souder & Adams.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons,
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Boston,
Schr Mary E. Vancleaf, Jones, Boston,
Schr Adeliza, Wright, Savannah,
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Provincetowa, Kuight

Schr Challenge, Thomas, Newburyport, Schr Cabot, Parker, Boston, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mase, to H. Winsor & Co. Was detained in the with mode, to H. Winsor & Co. Was detained in the bay by fog. Of Morris Liston's, passed brig Shannon, from Cardenas.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mode, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig James Davis, Stowers, 16 davs from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Sonder & Adams.

Schr W. S. Mason, McNitt, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewiev & Co.

Schr Compact, Brandt, 6 days from Dorchester, Md., with lumber to captain.

Schr Julia, Delaney, 12 days from Norfolk, with mode, to W. M. Baird.

Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Corson, 6 days from Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Massey & Phillips.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Signs of Progress in Turkey.

Another Plot Against Napoleon

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Address of the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30 .- At a meeting of the Divan of the Sublime Porte yesterday, the Sultan addressed the councillors on the state of the empire. He reviewed the events and progress of the past year; said the Government would not be satisfied to stop with what had been effected; promised reforms in the civil policy; the development of education and the fostering of trade should have his careful attention, and that steps would shortly be taken for a thorough reorganization of the army and navy. and an improvement of the highways and lines of communication throughout the Turkish dominions.

Reported Plot against Napoleon's Life. Paris, April 30 .- Reports are rife in this city of a new plot discovered by the police against the State and the life of the Emperor.

It is alleged that yesterday a deserter from the army, a non-commissioned officer, was arrested in a hotel in the Rue Montmartre, who had in his possession a letter from Gustave Flourens. and a note containing instructions for his part in the execution of the conspiracy.

The Figaro says that a part of the design of the plotters was to blow up the Tuileries and the Prefecture of Police.

Newspaper Change.

London, April 30.—The issue of the morning edition of the Pall Mall Gazette has been discontinued.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 30 —The steamer Cuba, from New York April 20, bound for Liverpool, touched here yesterday and proceeded on her voyage.

The steamer Marathon, from New York April 16, for Liverpool, touched here on Thursday and proceeded on her voyage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Investigation. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have about closed their investigation of the Georgia matter, and it is understood the report will show that no money was used to purchase the votes of Senators, and no improper method tak en to de-feat Mr. Bingham's amendment. Sen ator Edmunds, who undertook the investigation, is very much disappointed at the result.

The House in for a Long Term,

The House has agreed to adjourn over from
Thursday next until Monday, in order to allow
the carpets to be taken up and have the hall of
the House cleaned, and summer matting put
down. In answer to a question to-day, General
Schenck stated he did not known when the
House would adjourn. He considered it wise
to put on a summer gear and prepare for a long to put on a summer gear, and prepare for a long

campaign. Sales of Gold. Secretary Boutwell will, it is said, increase his sales of gold for next month to some ten millions, with a corresponding increase in the Capitol to-day consulting with members of the Committee of Ways and Means about the Funding bill. It was not formally considered in committee to-day, the tariff amendments engrossing all the time of the committee.

Changes in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, April 30.—Walter H. Coleman, in charge of the financial division of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the Secretary's office, and of the Assistant Treasurers' and designated depositaries Assistant Pressurers and designated depositaries offices, has been informed by Secretary Boutwell that a change in the office is to be made. It is understood that Mr. George Parnel, one of the Deputy Commissioners of Internal Revenue, will be appointed in place of Mr. Coleman.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

House. Mr. Myers presented a potition of the Pennsylvania Association of the survivors of the war of 1812, stating that seventy-one of their number died in Philadelphia alone last year, and urging Congress to grant pensions to the veteraus of that war and their

Mr. Starkweather presented a petition of citizens of New London, Conn., relating to the repeal of the law bearing on the shipping and wages of seamen, Mr. Schenck moved that when the House adjourn

on Thursday next it be to meet on the following Monday.

After various suggestions from members who wanted a longer recess, or who wanted no recess, or who preferred a recess from Friday till Taesday, the motion was agreed to.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of committees for bills of

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

a private character.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 30.—The Hon. William Clapp died at St. Albans, this morning, aged 59. He was formerly prominently connected with the political affairs of the State, and had served in both houses of the General Assembly. Under President Lincoln he received the appointment of Comptroller for the District of Vermont, which position he held for several years. Obliuary. for several years.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Movement of Troops. BALTIMERE, April 30.—Four companies of the 17th United States Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Hayman, arrived this morning en route from Graham, North Carolina, to Dakota, and left at noon on the Northern Central Railroad. All well. Sentence of an Offender.

Thomas Hoffman, who, with Edward Grier and Edward Dennis, robbed a messenger of the Harnden Express Company in this city last May, and who broke jall and was recaptured in Indiana, was concicted to-day, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 50.—Cotton quiet but steady at 22%, 22%. Flour very firm and in good demand: Howard street extra, \$5.50@6.50; Western superfine, \$5.25; other grades unphanged. Wheat higher; prime to choice Maryland, \$1.50@1.60; Pennsylvania, \$1.40@1.44. Corn steady; white, \$1.12@1.14; vellow, \$1.10@1.12. Oars steady at 60@650. Rye \$1.60.10. Meas pork firm at 229. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16.50@16.2c.; clear do., 17@1.74c.; shoulders, 18.50. Hams, 19.20c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky firm at \$1.04.8105.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, April 30.—Cotton dull and heavy;
sales of 150 bales middling uplands at 23%c. Flour
—State, \$475@560; Ohio, \$510@610; Western, \$475
@525; Southern quiet at \$6@525. Wheat dull and
nominally 1@2c. lower. Corn heavy; new mixed
Western, \$10@3112. Oats quiet; Western, 61@63c.
Beef steady. Pork quiet; mess, \$2850. Lard quiet;
steam, in tierces, 16%@16%c. Whisky nominal at
\$100.56.